READING'S NEW ALLIES. PRESIDENT M'LEOD ELECTED PRESIS

What He Says of the Purposes of the Comjand Road Has Been Included in the Beal. Boston, Oct. 2d. - The first step in the predictal deal between the Reading, Boston and Maine, and New York and New England railroads was taken to-day at the regular meeting of the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. The alliance has been under were agreed upon only a few days ago, when President Melaced held a conference at the

Fifth Av mae Hotel in New York with Boston

and Maine and New York and New England

At the meeting to-day of the Boston and Mains directors there were present Messra. Frank James, President of the corporation: William C. Whitney and George C. Haven, who came from New York; Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, Joseph S. Hicker, Alvan W. Solloway, R. Oines, Walter Hunewell, John W. Sanborn, and Joseph H. White. Dr. W. S. Webb and William T. Hart were absent. President Jones occu-

The resignation of Wm. T. Hart as director was received and accepted, and President A. A. McLeod of the Philadelphia and Reading was chosen to the vacancy. Mr. McLeod was escarted to the Board room, receiving a most cordial greeting from the gentlemen there assemiled President Jones then referred to the large interest held by Mr. McLood and associates in the stock of the Boston and Maine, and stated that in view of the fact he decided to resign the Presidency of the road in favor of Mr. McLead. After complimentary remarks by all present the resignation was accepted, and Mr. Melecil was unantimously chosen President of

Tresident McLeod then suggested the advisability of creating the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Jones was unanimously elected to that office, where he will continue as the executive head of the corneration. He was also chosen Vice-President. The board then adjourned, transacting no further business.

On being asked the significance of this alliance President McLeod said: "While the Boston and Maine system has, in recent years, made great progress in tonnage and revenue and has become the greatest railroad system in New England, yet it has remained isolated. comparatively speaking, from many sections

'It is well known that the manufacturing Industries on its lines are more numerous and exceed in output and value those of any system in the country, and if they are to continue to expand they must extend and enlarge their markets. On the other hand the network of railroads controlled by the Reading covers one of the most populous regions of the country, and would consume, if the New England industries had access to them, probably a greater portion than any other section in the United States, to say nothing of the vast territory beyond more easily reached by the Reading lines than any other. These regions are naturally tributary to each other. and the proposed alliance, by bring-ing these great industrial regions into more intimate relations, cannot fail to be of great advantage to both, and the consequent advantage of the railroads that at once connect and serve them. The interchanging of traffic will be very large and will greatly increase the revenue of both systems, each of the roads contributing to the other what it does not now possess. The relations will be very much of the nature of that now existing between the Boston and Maine and the Canadian Pacific. which has proved so advantageous to both companies. Much of the traffic referred to

must be moved by rail.
"The products of those manufacturing industries is substantially all-rail traffic; hence the great advantage of more intimate relations between these two regions and their talk ads. It is very clear to me that in addition to furnishing the transportation facilities required to reach these new markets, this alliance will necessarily tend to stimulate all those industries on the line by opening up new markets, and thereby increase greatly the volume of the traffic. It was with this pros-pect in view that I and my associates have taken a large interest in the stock of the Boston and Maine, with perfect confidence that

the alliance will greatly increase its value.

"There can be no doubt thet the Rending sytem, comprising as it does 0,000 miles of road, with one arm reaching to Buffalo and the great lakes and the most extensive fleet of vessels plying these waters, with intimate traffic relations with the various lines of rail-road reaching all parts West and Northwest, and the others reaching the South and South-and though Philadelphia, Baitmore, and Washington, will be a still greater advantage to the foston and Maine than even the Caondian Parifle. It will in no way interfere with any of the existing alliances but all will be worked together to produce the best results for the property. This alliance will also greatly add to the bassenger traffic of the Boston and Maine, not only from the travel incident to the commercial and business interchange between the regions traversed by these lines and tween the regions traversed by these lines and through service, similar to that now in operation over the Reading between Washington and New York, which is not exceled by any service in this or any other country. The alliance, having the control of the only through the Lehigh Valley line the best line, having the lowest grades between the southern portions of the country and theceast and lakes and woods of Maine. Please do not omit to bot that the licealing controls, through the Lehigh Valley line the best line, having the lowest grades belowest groads belowest grades belowed the southern portions of the country and theceast and lakes and tide water. This alliance will form one through line over its own rail, extending from the great lakes to the St. Croix River, and will give to Beston and vicinity a new and independent trunk line of railroad to Buffalo and the West. The tendency of modern times is to consolidate great interests; in fact, protection against sharp competition composite th There can be no doubt that the Reading

points, to say nothing of the incidental economy in operation.

All this, of course, is to the advantage of steeknolders as well as to the public. I may add, I think, with propriety, that the vigor and strength of the present Boston and Mame system is argely, if not wholly, due to its policy of alliance and consolidation bringing added traffic to the lines. This alliance is out another size in the same direction, but of larger scape and comprehends a wider field.

Of course, the main feature is the alliance deputes, the main feature is the alliance less the Boston and Maine and the Read-but as the New York and New England ill necessarily be used as a connection between them with great advantage for a condensitie portion of the traffic, the friends and there of the iteather between the cost to source a large success in the stock of that oming. the Hon. Frank Jones, new Vice-President

freight of the most important character. The tain direction, and it was the upto exception of the freight of the specific own a "leave to the freight of the freight of the freight of the state."

majority of its stock.

I shall hold the same justilen as regards
the management of the lasten and Maine
Mailroad as in the past. Mr. McLeed naturally
and as Chairman of the Fourt of Directors,
but as Chairman of the Fourt of Directors,
Director George C. Haven of New York says:
There is no suggested or purport of any
lease or guarants attack of the Residue of Esgland stock, but this has nothing whatever to do with the lie ston and Maine.

The Hon, W. William of New York tells the Gallo. "I have better set in the Reading Sombination and never have had."

Ar. Jones, who is the largest individual honeror lossion and Maine stock outside of the holdings of the McCountrierest, is of the pilaton that this alliances is for the benefit of the Boston and Maine, i am assured that year is no interest. en that is pro

deal, and Mr. Parsons said that there was no likelihood of his resigning the Presidency of the New York and New England Company.

New Haven, Conn. Oct. 22.—President Charles P. Clark, Vice-President Lucius Tuttle, and Directors H. S. Lee, Wm. D. Bishop, and W. J. Lee were asked to-night what effect the deal be ween the licading and Boston and Maine systems would have on their interests. President Clark said: "We know nothing of the matter beyond what we have seen in the afternoon papers."

Mr. Lee said: "I know that the Reading people have been turning all the business possible into the New England for the past three months. We have had all the business we wanted."

From other sources it is learned that the deal is a surprise to the Consolidated Bailroad officials, and one director said this evening that licending officials promised several months ago to let the Consolidated people in if any more deals were made. DEST OF THE BOSTON AND MAINE.

ago to let the Consol more deals were made.

WHITE MUST GO BACK TO WYOMING Unless a United States Court Intervenes in

Ilin Behalf To-day. Gov. Flower granted yesterday the application of the Governor of Wyoming for the exradition of Charles A. White, who is wanted for the alleged theft of securities valued at \$150,000, belonging to his wife. White says his wife, formerly a Mrs. Nagle, agreed to give him \$100,000 to marry her, and that the transactions complained of were in fulfilment of this agreement. The hearing took place yesterday at the Windsor Hotel. Judge Rus sell and W. M. Safford appeared for White. and W. R. Stolle of Cheyenno represented White's wife.

White appeared in charge of two officers The warrant on which he was arrested charges im with obtaining the securities and money from his wife by force and threats. Mr. Stolle said he had made the complaint. He then can be not made the complaint. He then read affidavits in support of the various charges contained in the complaint.

Judge Russell contended that White had given collateral for the securities he was charged with having stolen, and argued that Mr. Stolle had sworn to the affidavits as if everything contained in them was of his own knowledge, whereas it was only information le had received.

knowledge, whereas it was only information he had received.

Mr. Safford, in behalf of the defendant, argued that there were ulterfor motives behind the prosecution, which was the result of a conspiracy arranged by the lawyer who had acted for White in the marriage arrangements with White swife.

Gaw. Flower said he thought Wyoming was the proper place to try the case, and he would henor the requisition for the extradition of White and if White had a loving wife out there no doubt he would come out all right.

On application of Mr. Safford Gov. Flower granted a stay of one day in order that Mr. Safford might have an opportunity to apply to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Later Judge Wallace granted a writ returnable at 11 o'clock this morning.

FOUR YEARS FOR BOOKKEEPER ALLEN He Paistfied His Books and His Employers nre \$21,000 Out.

Irving J. Allen, formerly bookkeeper for R. E. Dietz and the R. E. Dietz Company, manufacturers of lanterns, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions of grand larceny n the second degree.

In July last Allen resigned his situation and found new employment. He insisted upon continuing to keep the private books of R. E. Dietz, and his eagerness aroused the suspicion of Frederick Dietz, one of the managers of the company, who employed an expert accountant to examine the books and also to make a thorough examination of the books of he R. E. Dietz Company. It was discovered that for years Allen had falsified the books of he company, and that the company had lost by his falsification fully \$24,000. His method of stealing was to enter upon the stub of the check book a small amount and then fill out the corresponding check for a large amount. On one occasion he entered on the stub book that a check had been issued for \$5 to pay for a stove, and the corresponding check was

that a check had been issued for \$5 to pay for a stove, and the corresponding check was drawn for \$2,750.

Allen's counsel asked for elemency, upon the ground of Allen's previous good character and his efforts to make restitution. Allen, the lawyer said, had been induced by a person connected with the Dietz Company, in the enjoyment of a large income from royalities, to steal, so as to furnish that person with means for gambling. Allen was to get half of the profits of the gambling. Allen also lost money upon horse races. Allen's father and wife had surrendered all their property in order to aid him in making restitution.

Judge Cowing sentenced Allen to State prison for four years.

DISAPPEARS AND TAKES A SWORD The Man, Who is Said to Be Crazy, Also Carries Of Money and Jewelry.

Joseph and Frank Wolf bought the saloon at 145th street and Tinton avenue six months ago. Frank, the elder brother, is foreman in Haffen's brewery in Morrisania. He has been in America fourteen years. Six months ago Joseph came here not long ago, and began to act queerly. On Saturday Frank got into a dispute with men at the brewery. Joseph heard that the men had threatened to kill his brother. On Monday afternoon Joseph, who had served in the German army, grabbed a heavy sword from the wall and went to meet his brother to protect him.. He escorted his brother home. Frank was afraid to go to work on Tuesday. That evening the two brewers with whom he had quarrelied came to the saloon and wanted to see him. Joseph was behind the bar. He rushed out and selzed his heavy sword. The two brewers ran out. Joseph swung the sword and broke alou of things in the saloon.

At 11 o'clock that night Joseph was missed. His brother found that he had taken the sword with him and money and jewelry worth \$2,000. Frank Wolf said last night: "I fear that Joseph has killed himself. He was crazy. I own half of what he took with him, but I care nothing for that. He has not gone back to Germany. Those browers have driven him to his death."

his death."

A general alarm was sent out resterday from Police Headquarters. Forty men searched the place for several hours on Tuesday night. St. Mary's Park was scoured, but no trace of the

THEIR FRANCHISE OF LITTLE VALUE.

Justice Beach Decides Against the St. Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has denied the application of the St. Nicholas Avenue and Cross-town Ballroad Company for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the Mayor to designate two newspapers in which the sale of the franchise for certain routes up

the saie of the franchise for certain routes up town may be advertised, pursuant to the statute.

The company was incorporated in October, 1886. It secured the city's consent from the Board of Alderman on Sopt. 29, 1886, to build several short roads in the northern part of the city. The Mayor vetical the resolution, but it was passed over his veto. Since that time no steps were taken to empere the company's rights until last August, when Robert Dunlan, as President of the company, made application to the Mayor to have two papers designated. No action was taken on the request by the Mayor, but in opposition to this application the Mayor set up laches, and tout the action the Mayor set up laches, and tout the action of the Board of Alderman had not been properly advertised. Justice Beach sustains these objections.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH. The Spectacle that Greets a Mother on Her

Return to Her Home. David Schrieber, a tailor, lives with his wife and his children on the third floor of the tenement, 141 East Broadway. Shortly after Schrieber left for work resterday morning his wife put on her hat and cont, and, leaving the two children, Hattie, aged 4 years, and David. aged 2 years, in the room alone, started out to do some marketing. When she returned, five

do some marketing. When she returned, five minutes later. Hattle, her clothes in flames, was rolling around the hat. The little hather was looking on in fright, and smoke came from one of the reoms. The woman screamed for help.

Some of the neighbors got a blanket and threw it over Hattle smothering the flames. The little one was then carried to the drug store at 142 Fast Broadway and a call was sent out for an ambulance. By the time one arrived from tonverneur Hospital the child was dead. The firemen found that the line started among a lot of clothing on a test. It is supposed that the child while playing with matches set the clothes alire.

A Family Burned to Beath.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.-Fire at 1:30 o'clock this morning destroyed a building at Central avenue and Harriet street occupied by James Shannon and John McGinty, saloon keepers, and Frank Maun, barber. Shannon and his family lived in the upper part of the structure. They were burned to death, being overcome by smoke before assistance could be rendered. The victims are: James Shannon, aged 38; Mrs. Shannon, aged 32; James Shannon, Jr., aged C; John Shannon, aged 4. PALLISTER FOUND GUILTY THE PERDICT OF THE JURY IS MUR-

DER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. They Deliberate Five Hours Over the Case "Oh, It Will Be All Right Yet, Old Roy,"

Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Thomas Pallister, on trial in the General Sessions, before Recorder Smyth, for murder in the first degree in killing Adam Kane, a probationary policeman, at Grand and Sullivan streets, on the evening of April 30, in his summing up yesterday repeated the assertions made by the defendant and his witnesses tha the killing was done in self-defence and while Pallister was trying to protect his friend Hammot, who had been attacked by Kane and his

companion. Assistant District Attorney Weeks declared that a more deliberate, premeditated, and coldblooded murder was never committed in this city. Pallister is an ex-convict, who has spent most of his life in State prison since his eighteenth year. He not only fatally wounded Kane, but stabbe ! Patrick J. Kane, also a probationary policeman, four times, and pursued him for half a block.

In his charge to the jury Recorder Smyth said that if the jury found that a considerable time after the first difficulty was over, Pallister armed himself and sought Kane and renewed the conflict, dealing blows with a deadly weapon, his plea of self-defence must fall to the ground. Pallister had made his escape. according to the testimony, after the first difficulty, and the law would not justify him in arming himself and returning to renew the conflict.

The jury retired for deliberation at 3:20 o'clock. Pallister appeared to await their verdict with entire unconcern. He chatted with his counsel Lawyers Purdy and Caffray, and talked for nearly an hour with his mother. Then he went to the prisoners' box. and

Then he went to the prisoners' box, and lighting a cigar stretched himself out upon a bench.

The jury returned to the court room at 8:30 o'clock. Fallister looked anxious when he stood up, facing them to hear their verdict. They found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Pailister's face whitened for a moment, and then flushed. Recorder Smyth remanded him to await sentence of death by ejectricity. As he was led down the stairway from the court room, handcuffed between two deputy

court room, handcuffed between two deputy sheriffs, a friend said: "I'm sorry for you, Pallistor." Pallister smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and replied, "Oh, it will be all right yet, old how." ratisfer began his criminal career in 1874 at eighteen years of age by breaking into a Ninth ward shop. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to State prison for two years. Three times afterward, each time after an interval of three years, he was arrested for burglary and sentenced to State prison, the last time being in 1884. Then he went to work as a telegraph lineman, living with his mother and brother at 38 Carmine street. He is a medium-sized, sturdy man, in his thirty-sixth year. After he was committed to the Tombs and indicted Pallister tried to kill himself, hacking the arteries of his wrists with a piece of broken bottle. Adam Kane was six foet in height and weighed 200 pounds. He was 25 years old, and lived at 24 Beach street. He was attached, on probation to the Prince street station at the time of his encounter with Pallister.

On the evening of April 30 he met Patrick J. Kane, who was not related to him and was also a probationary policeman, Joseph Merrick, John Whalen, and John Kehoe, friends, in Hudson street, near Hubert. They had several drinks of beer together.

At Sullivan and Grand streets they stopped, and Pallister and John Hammot, a clerk in a Wooster street stilk house, who was intoxivated, came out of a saloon near the corner. Pal-

At Sullivan and Grand streets they stopped, and Pallister and John Hammot, a clerk in a Wooster street silk house, who was intoxicated, came out of a saloon near the corner. Pallister postled Adam Kane, pushing him against Patrick J. Kane, who foll out into the street. Adam Kane, wait to Pallister, "What are you about? Do you want the whole sidewalk?" Pallister muttered some roply and walked on with Hammot. About fifty feet from the corner he stopped, looked back at Adam Kane, and muttered. Kane walked up to him, and angry words were exchanged. Then Kane Knocked Pallister and Hammot down. Pallister get upon his feet and rushed at Kane, but Kane's friends separated them, taking Kane back to the corner and leading Pallister eastward. He declared angrily that he would get square with Kane. Tee minutes later he was seen approaching Kane and his friends. He had a butcher's knife and steel, which he had stelen from Ernest Rincke's grocery, at 32 Grand street. He held the knife in his right hand, and whetted the knife is he advanced upon the steel. He reached the group just as kane was saying. "Well, toys, I don't think l'll co any further with you. I'm going home." He sprang at Kane and plunged the knife into his left groin. Patrick J. Kane struck Pallister in the face, and I allister, turning upon him, slashed him four times with the knife.

TO GET INTO A HOSPITAL Donnelly Jumped from a Window and

William Donnelly, aged 45 years, an employee in the Kings County Asylum at St. Johnland, L. L., came to Brooklyn on Thursday and started out on a protracted spree. On Tuesday, while in a condition bordering on delirium, he went to the Franklin House, in lower Fulton street, and got a room on the second floor. He sent for Dr. John Burns, one of the health inspectors, with whom he was acquainted, and requested to be quietly removed to some hospital, where he might recover from the effects of his drunk. Dr. Burns told him that it would be difficult to have him admitted to any of the hospitals in his present condition, and, after prescribing some quieting drug, went away, promising to see Health Commissioner Griffin with a view to having him placed in a hospital.

During his visit Dr. Burns remarked to the delirious man that only persons who were suffering from injuries would be admitted to the hospitals. A few minutes after Dr. Burns's departure Donnelly opened the window and jumped to the street, receiving a fracture of each leg and also internal injuries. Donnelly was taken to the Homeopathic ilospital and died two hours later. He was conscious up to the time of his death, and when asked if he jumped out of the window intending to commit suicide, he replied:

"I knew I would die if Heft the hotel and I jumped, thinking I might in ure myself slightly, and in that way get into the hospital."

There have been recently several flagrant cases of neglect on the part of ambulance surgeons to remove alcoholic patients to the hospitals, and a few days ago Health Commissioner Griffin issued an order that all hospitals which furnished an ambulance service should admit all emergency cases, whether the patients were suffering from bleehel or not, If the rule had been followed in this case, Donnelly's life might have been saved. the hospitals. A few minutes after Dr. Burns's

Remains of Early People. CRAWFOLDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 2d.-A rich archmological find was unearthed on Saturday two miles west of this city in a gravel pit. Thus far twenty-five skeletons have been exhame: and more are thought to be there. The last skeleton taken out was a rigantic one meas-uring seven feet in length. Of the whole num-ber of skeletons thus far found only two indi-cate immature development.

Accused of Forgery, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- Warren P. Watrous. well known in Washington commercial circles as a real estate and note broker, was arrested on a warrant yesterday charging him with forgory and was released on bail. The com-plainant in the case is Charles L. Dubois of the banking base of Dubois & Co. The amount involved is small.

A Locomotive Heller Expinder. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 24 -The beiler of the locomotive on the wes-thound local freight train on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham laniway exploded at Palas. Ala, nine-teen miles from Birmangham, to-day, Instantiv killing Engineer Harry Monroe, aged 28, and Fireman Van. Church, aged 23. Conductor Frank Black was struck by the flying frag-ments and fatally hurt.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1816.

Assets Jan. 1, 1892

Its assets are MORE THAN SIX MIL-LIONS OF DOLLARS above its indebted-Average dividend to policy
Average dividend to policy
25.78 per cent. Ratio of expenses of man-

atto of expenses or done, agement to income for 16 5.56 per cent. Send for rates to PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent for New York City and New Jersey. No. 1 Wall st., New York.

LAWYER B. C. WEIMORE ASSIGNS. He Has Been Pressed by Legatecs of an Estate of Which He is Executor,

Benjamin C. Wetmore, a lawyer at 7 Nassau street, made an assignment vesterday to Au gustus I. Hayes, his managing clerk, Mr. Wetmore was not at his office vesterday, and Mr. Haves said he knew nothing about the particulars of the assignment. Mr. Wetmore has been practising law in this city for about twenty years, and has been execuexecutor of the estate of Mary Hopeton Drake and administrator of the ostate of his father. Wm. C. Wetmore. A settlement of his accounts wm. C. Wetmore, Ascillement of his accounts as executor of the Drake estate was made in the Surrogate's office about a month ago. He was charged with \$315,157 and credited with \$275,389. Out of the balance of \$317,198 he received about \$3,500 commission and disbursements, and he had paid off several of the legates. The Surrogate issued a decres ordering Mr. Vetmore to pay various legatees, the amounts aggregating it is said, was not prepared to make the jay ments at once. The New York Seciety for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled pressed him for the payment of its bequest, and put its claim for \$2.447 in judgment on Tuesday. This precipitated Mr. Wetmore's assignment.

Jesse S. Nelson, the attorney for Mr. Wetmore to make the assignment on account of the judgment cutered against him on Tuesday in connection with the Drake estate, as others might come in against him. The estate, Mr. Nelson continued, will not lose anything, as Mr. Wetmore had just been successful in a case in the Court of Appeals for another branch of the Drake family, the fees in which will more than pay the legacies, and all others will be paid if Mr. Wetmore can have time to straighten out his affairs. as executor of the Drake estate was made in

THE MURDER OF MRS. GREGORY. Confession of Fred McGutre, who is Await-

NEWBURGH, Oct. 26.-Fred McGuire, who is in Sing Sing Prison, awaiting death by electricity, the Court of Appeals having denied a motion for a new trial and confirming the action of the lower courts, has made a confession of the murder of Mrs. Amelia J. Gregory. near Middletown, several months ago. It has been in the possession of his counsel for months, but it has only now been made public. The confession was made to T. A. Reid, his counse!, in Goshen Jail, and was taken down by Reid from McGuiro's libs. It tells the story of the terrible crime substantialities it was told by Sarah Brown on the witness stand. McGuiro came upon his victim unobserved and shot her as she stooped to pick up a piece of wood in the kitchen. She fell, but quickly ran into the sitting room and held the door. He sent one ball through the door, forced the door open, and shot her three times more, and, as she was not quiet, struck her with an earthen vessel. He then went into the bodroom, ransacked the bureau drawers and closets, and got the money. On his way out of the bedroom, and as he was about to leave the house, he heard his victim moan—"Fred." He turned tack and crushed in the skull with his shoe. He then went out through the front door, and it was then that the bloody footprint was left on the stoop. The confession does not implicate Sarah Brown. public. The confession was made to T. A.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 20.-A clever capture of the sharp opium smugglers was accomplished last night as the late Grand Trunk through train arrived in this city. The men gave their names as Albert Johnson of Haarilton, Ont. and Parker S. Bartlett of St. Paul. The latter also claimed to be from Portland, Oregon, but the first address is probably correct. Special Agent Charles F. Lewis, who has a national reputation for nabbing smugglers and is a terror all along the border from Ogdensburg to the Northwest, received intimation that a large quantity of optum had been taken from Toronto Chinamen recently and was on the lookout for suspicious characters. He boarded the Pullman sleeper for New York and located his men. When on the American side he placed them under arrest. In their berth was found an overcoat in which was sewed thirty haif-pound packages of optum, and in a valies which the colored porter had was enough more to amount to about forty-five pounds. The porter, Wesley Williams, was also placed under arrest. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Pound in Locuport this afternoon, and held on the charge of smuggling. Agent Lewis thinks they have worked their game successfully at Detroit, and also at Suspension Bridge before. Agent Charles F. Lewis, who has a national

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Twenty-nine Attachments in All Against C. Burkhalter & Co.

Six more attachments, aggregating \$37,062, were obtained by creditors yesterday against C. Burkbuiter & Co., the wholesale grocers as follows: Joseph B. Ames of Boston, \$14,755: the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, \$9,853; Merchants' National Bank of Providence, \$4,923; Robert O. N. Ford, \$4,104; Jaeist, \$2,050; Frederick W. Bennett, \$1,371. The total number of attachments issued against the firm thus far is twenty-nine. sued against the firm thus far is twenty-nine, the amounts aggregating about \$182,000. At the Sheriff's office it was said that this was probably the largest number ever received against any one firm, except perhaps that of Levy Bros. & Co., the clothing manufacturers, who failed eighteen months ago. Assignes Fancher of C. Barkhaiter & Co. continued to but in third party clothus with the Sheriff against the attachments.

Deputy Sheriff Harry has received two attachments against Albert Crenshaw & Co., manufacturers of cotten and weellen goods in Philadelphia, in favor of Edward F. Faukhner, aggregating S31,000. The attachments were served on several commission houses in this city, which are supposed to have goods of Crenshaw & Co.

The North Sida Publishing Comments were the servery of North Sida Publishing Comments of North Sida Publishing Comm

city, which are supposed to have goods of Crenshaw & Co.

The North Side Publishing Company of New York city, whose office is at 17th Third avenue, Tremont, has allowed judgment to be entered against it for \$19.502 in favor of Henry Allen for money lent by him, and Alois A. Berman, Judge William Met rea is the President of the company, which publishes the Advacate and Weatherster Times. It was incorporated in April, 1861, with a capital stock of \$10,000, succeeding Bedeil Bros.

Mi ki wicz Will Get Mis Furniture Back

Washington, Oct. 26.-The case of Julian Wall, the Washington agent of R. J. Horner of New York, against Count Eugene D. Milklevicz and others, came up for hearing this morning before Judge Bradley in the Circuit fourt upon a melion of the defendant, Mitkiewiez, for a return of the property recently selzed by the marshal under a writ of replayin. The plaintiff was represented by H. M. Westfall, the local attorony, and also by Mr. Burske of Brocklyn. The Count was represented by Clarence A. Brindenburg and Robert Cristy. After argument the Court granted the mation of the defendants efforceys and massed an orthor directing the marshall to return to the of the defendant's altorneys and massed an order directing the marshal to return to the Count the incature selected upon his giving bond, with screen to be approved by the Court. The tond will be turnished, Mitklewicz says, on Tuesday next. Tuesday next. It is understood that Judge Bradley's decision in this suit is based on the local proposition that remember property cannot be replexined by a resemble to property cannot be replexined by a resemble to provo ownership in it. Mr. Horner should therefore have been the plaintiff instead of his agent. Mr. Wall.

Merely a Co t ov vey Between Gentlemen Lloyd Aspinwall said yesterday about the two judgmen's, aggregating \$1,531,50, which had been entered against him in favor of Nich olas Rath & Co. and Brewster & Co.;

"The matter has grown out of a controversy between gentlemen it in no way concerns the public. There has been a misunderstand-ing, and this is a neaf the stere that will lend teno understanding which will be mutually hati-factory."
At the office of Thomas D. Day, the lawyer At the office of Thomas D. Day, the lawyer who represented the realization of the suits in which the saids statement was made. Mr. Aspuwall's Chancial standing was not in

FERGURIAL Mr. J C. Jones, of Pulton, Arkansas, sayan S t also tried mercurial and rotash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought ca on attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life and t smoot. RHEUMATISM tour years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was cattrely cured and able to resume work. Is the greatest medicine for blood pulsoning to day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

J. S. CONOVER & CO.

28 and 30 West 23d St. Open Fire-Places: A fine and large assortment of Brass, Bronze, and Iron in new and elegant designs.

Mantels in all woods, native and foreign, from our own special designs.

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\$3.75 to \$7.50. Mink.....\$5.50 to \$16.00. Alaska Sable . . . . \$7.50 to \$9.50. Persian Lamb .....\$8 to \$10. Hudson Bay Sable .. \$16 to \$25. China Fur Floor Rugs (27 m 61 in.) \$3.75.

Fur edging piping and Trim-

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A BELATED CHOLERA SCARF.

Two Jersey City Physicians Said that Bonner find the Asiatle Bisease.

A cholera scare, which proves to have been without foundation, was started on Jersey City Heights yesterday morning, in consequence of the sudden death of William Bonner, 28 years old, of 111 Franklin street. Bonner was member of the Fourth District Democratic Pioneers, and turned out on Saturday night in the general parade. The line of march was so long that everybody was worn out when the

On Sunday Bonner complained of being sick. On Monday he was worse, but it was not until Tuesday night that a physician was called. Dr. Joseph Booney responded to the call and pronounced it a genuine case of asiatic choiers. After arriving at that conclusion. Dr. Hooney went around to the Webster avenue pelice station and asked that a policeman be sent to the house to establish a sort of quarantine.

antine.

The presence of the policeman naturally excited the curiosity of the neighbors, and when they learned that there was a case of cholera in the house they became panic-stricken. All the tenants left and sought accommodations with friends elsewhere. Dr. Hooney, in order to satisfy benself that his diagnosis was correct, called in Dr. Henry examined the patient, and agreed with Dr. Rooney that it was a case of Asiatic cholers. Bonner all this time was suffering exeruciating pains, and the declars were unable to give bim any reliat. He died shortly after 1 of leaker water.

The body was taken at once to ex-Coro-The body was taken at once to ex-Caroner Brackner's undertaking establishment. County Thysician Converse and Health Inspector Benjamin were notified. Dr. Converse made an autopsy and decided that Bonner dief from an acute attack of cholera morbus, and notions Assatic cholera. When the result of the nutopsy was made known the tennts who had fied from the house returned, but, not with standing the assurances of Dr. Converse and Health Inspector Beniamin, there is a feeling of uncasiness in the neighborhood.

Wreck of a Freight Train on the Frie Road. Newsunger, Oct. 26.-A bad wreck on the Eric, west of Chester, occurred yesterday. Two trains, going in opposite directions, but upon separate tracks, came in collision, and some twenty-five cars were derailed, rolled down an embankment, and broken into kindling wood. The first train to go off the track was Conductor James E. Traynor's west-bound freight. The engineer noticed that the cars behind him were off the track and, cutting loose from the train, pulled ahead to warn east bound trains of the danger. But a freight train was near at hand, and went crashing 1,10 the decalled cars, which covered both tracks. Eighteen cars in Conductor Traynor's train and six of Conductor Cooney's east-bound train went down the bank. The engine of the cast-bound train was derailed and dameted. Engineer Decker realized his danger and escaped lack over his train. The fireman remained on the engine, but was not hurt. It was down grade for the east-bound train, and it could not be checked. Trains wont from the West Shore to New York. The loss to the Eric Company is large. was Conductor James E. Traynor's west-

Made Depu y Chr. of the City Court. Edward Perpenbring of the Touth Assembly listrict was appointed Deputy Clerk of the City Court yesterday to succeed the late John Roid Peipentering has been a City Marshall. He is a political licutement of ex-Register John Relly. The salary of his new place is \$2.000.

THE MAP TELLS ITS OWN STORY.



But it may be well to add that it is a map of the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul Rallway. which read is the only one over which Electric Lighted, steam Heated Vestibule trains -mag. nificently equipped are run every day between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis (with a through sleeping car to Portland, Oregon), and also tetween Chicago, In each sleeping car berth there is an elec-

rie reading lamp, which no other Western line uses, and it is the greatest invention of the present promessive age. It is hardly necessary to say that our During Cars are the finest in the world, but we make the assertion without fear of contradiction. E. F. RICHARDSON, General Agent, Pass.

Dept. 381 Broadway, Mew York.

THIS IS DAVENPORT'S WAY.

AS SUPERVISOR HE ARRESTS; AS COMMISSIONER HE DISCHARGES.

For His Services in Roth Capacities He Charges the Government and He Gets His Pay-\$1.037 for Private Secretary Borns-What it will All Cost this Year.

Yesterday's session of the special Congress committee which is investigating the methods of John I. Davenport was devoted to a further examination of the accounts brought here by Louis C. Ferrell, Chief of the Judicial Department of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. Mr. Ferrell occupied the witness chair during the entire session. Congressmen Fitch, Geissenheiner, and Harmer were present.

One of the accounts showed that Davenport had caused the arrest of a man before election day and had charged the United States \$7.05 for the job. These were his charges in the case:

brawing com plaint Certifying oath. Administering cath. Filing complaint Issuing warrant. Issuing commitment Hearing and deciding. "So that if John I. Davenport, as Super-

visor," said Mr. Fitch, "causes the arrest of a person and brings him before John I. Davenport as Commissioner and discharges him, he gets in each such case the sum of \$7.95?" "Yes, sir." said the witness. "That is, he can make all the charges in every case, except the \$5 for hearing and deciding. That can

only be charged once a day."
"Anyway, he gets \$2.05 for every person he arrests before election day?"

In some cases the charges amounted to \$3.50 for each arrest. In one of his accounts Davenport itemizes one such case and then makes a lump charge for twenty-six others, in all respects like above and charged for similarly."

"Is there anything to show that these men were ever arrested?" asked Mr. Fitch in tones of surprise.

Mr. Ferrell at first said there was, but on examining the papers critically he failed to find proof of arrest. This lumping system seemed to be a favorite with Davenport. In one paper of charged \$2.50 in the case of John Kehoe, and then lumped together 179 others "similar to alove" at \$2.50 esch.

Now suppose," said Mr. Fitch, "that John Kehoe did not exist, or that none of these 179 others existed, what means have you to a seetain the truth?"

"It is not a requirement of the clerical deservised when the said the clerical deservise in the said the said the clerical deservise and the said the clerical deservise and the said the sa

others existed, what means have you to ascertain the truth?

"It is not a requirement of the clerical department to examine into that," said Mr. Ferreil.

"Then the Treasury would pay the money simply on the strength of Mr. Davenport's bill?"

"The department would pay the accounts only if they were certified by the court."

"Then you don't know anything about the honesty of this bill. except that it bears the certification of Judge Addison Brown?"

"That is all that concerns us."

"That is all that concerns us."

"Other accounts showed that Davenport was in the habit of charging for administering oaths to supervisors and marshals, and then charging the whole list over again for certifying to them. It cost the United States ten cents every time he administered an oath, and fifteen cents every time he certified one.

Mr. Fitch thought itstrangethat his accounts for October and November, 1884, Should not have been paid until August, 1812. The witness said the appropriation lapsed in 1884.

"But was the bill put in then?" asked Mr. Fitch.

"No." said Mr. Ferreil. "it was nut in on

have been mild until August, 1892. The witness said the appropriation lapsed in 1883.

But was the bill put in then?" asked Mr. Fitch.

No." said Mr. Ferrell, "it was put in on March 28, 1892."

These accounts of the fall of 1880 show that one Samuel Abrahams was arrested at an expense to the public of \$2.20. There were 420 other errests following at the same expense for each. In no case was the address of the prisoner given. Mr. Fitch had copies made of the names upon several of these lists, with the purpose of endeavoring to trace the individuals and discover whether the arrests charged for were actually made. He intimated that he had strong doubts.

There was one bill rendered and paid for "extraordinary expenses" incurred in superintending the naturalization of aliens between Oct. 9, 1891, and March, 1892. The amount was \$3.208.70. It bore date April 15, 1892, and had been submitted to President Harrison and approved by him, as was evidenced by the Presidential signature. There were six vouchers. One of them showed that money had been paid to Private Defective Newcomb for the services of thirteen "operators." names unspecified. James E. Doran came in for \$1.037.

"Do you know that Mr. Doran is the private secretary of Mr. Davenport?" asked Mr. Fitch. There was a typewriter's bill for \$715.45.

One of the warrants exhibited showed the endorsement of Cornelius N. Bliss, proving that upon receiving it Mr. Davenport that an one to the Reputilizer National Committee. A Treasury warrant is just as good as a certified cheek. This one bore date Aug. 4, 1862, and was good for \$2,150,95.

Now, here," said Mr. Fitch, handling a paper, "is a bill for nearly \$4,000 for services in a special uncontested election in a single Congress district. Did you ever know of another bill as large for similar services on such an occasion?"

Mr. Ferrell said he did not know of any other special elections where bills had been ren-

special elections where this had been redered, but another was shown presently for \$1,720 where there had been no contest.
"Do you know what will be the expenses of this whole system during this coming electhis whole system during this coming election?"
"I think," said Mr. Ferrell, "that this year's expenses will run up to \$750,000 for the payment of supervisors and special deputtes alone. That does not include Commissioners' fees or those of Chief Supervisor. I would put these at about \$250,000.
"So you think the whole system will cost the country say \$1,000,000 this election?"
"Yes, sir."

"And what proportion of that will be spent "And what proportion of that will be spent in New York?"
Something over \$100,000. I should say," said Mr. Ferrell. "It will take that much to pay the special deputy marshals and the assistant supervisors. I can hardly estimate what the Chief Supervisor will cost this year."
Marshal Jacobus was recalled. He testified that in 1888 his deputies made 116 election arrests, and that in 1889 her appointed 2.431 marshals for election purposes, of whom 2.281 served in New York. The others served in Yonkers, Newcurgh, Poughkeensie, and Kingston. In 1891, 510 marshals were appointed for service in two Congress districts. So far this year he had appointed 2.680 marshals. Marshals and supervisors, he said, were paid through his office. Davenport had nothing to do with them. In conclusion he said that he had questioned the leaders of his force and learned that no marshals had been directed or authorized to call at private houses and ask questions about personal politics.

"Then it anybody wearing a marshal's badge calls at a house to ask questions he has no authority from you, and is an interloser?"

"That is the case, sir," said Marshal Jacobus.

The Metrendy Murder Trial, WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 26.- The jury in the case of Robert H. McCready, on trial for the pourder of his son-in-law, Timothy Guild, at Arcade, on May 16 last, came into court this morning and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged, and Me-Cready's bail fixed at \$2,000. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Court then adjourned for the term. Seeley McCready, sen of Robert, is under indictionation the same crime. The alleged murder of Gulid was committed in the early morning of May 16. A German farmer, Peter licidit, heard voices on his premises, and, as he testified, recognized them as those of the McCreadys. The next morning the body of Gulid was found in Boldf's well. Boldt was arrested, but subsequently released, and the McCreadys taken into custody. Gulid and his wife had separated because of the former's drinking limits. She was at her parents house, and there, late on the night of the crime, Gulid visited her. After a short stay he was asked by McCready to leave, though there appears to have been no quarrel that night. According to Bulat's festiment the McCready's must have followed Guild and taken his life. eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Lawyer E ian Says He Was Deceived. Detective Sergeants Reilly and Von Gerichten arrested Carieton H. Betts of 132 East Fifty-seventh street resterday, upon a bench warrant, and took him to the General Sesions before Judge Cowing. Betts is a real estate agent and secretary of a real estate company at I Broadway. Lawyer David Effau of the stewart building was the complainant. He alleges that or Aug. 6 Betts told bim he had a note offered for tecomark at the Foughterists National Fauk, and wanted Sout to deposit in the hank so as to hierosay his account temporarily. Lawyer Fifau gaye Betts \$500, and if was not repaid. He learned afterward, he says, that Felte's representation was false. The October than I say indicted Betts for grand lareapy in the second degree. Betts pleaded not guilty, and was released on bail. estate agent and secretary of a real estate

GRAND LECTURE.

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> Attention. Another great free lecture in Chickering

And to our mind one of the grandest, most pteresting, and, at the same time, most instructive lectures to which the people of New York and vicinity have been treated for a long

But it has got so that we always expect something of far more than ordinary interest and attraction when Dr. Greene, the wellknown and eminent physician of 35 West 14th street. New York, announces a course of his magnificently illustrated lectures, for both Dr. Greene and his lecture courses, each fall and spring, are among the established institutions of our city.

Dr. Greene is conferring great benefits upon the community by these free lectures, which, while he makes them of the most absorbing interest to the great audiences invariably present, contain as well a deen fund of valuable instruction and information.

But these benefits, great as they are, bear

to comparison to the widespread good accomplished by this skilful and successful physiian in his enormous practice among sufferers from disease.

Dr. Greene is a specialist in every sense of the word, treating only that class of affections known as chronic or long-standing diseases. He has devoted his life to the thorough knowledge and understanding of these diseases. which include those troubles and ailments of a lingering nature affecting the blood, nerves, stomach, throat, and lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, bowels, and other organs, and which the ordinary family physician or general practitioner among acute fevers. accidents. &c., has seither the time, facilities, nor inclination to investigate or understand.

In curing this class of diseases Dr. Greene has been eminently successful, so successful, in fact, that he at the present day has, without doubt, the largest practice of any physician in the world. His discoveries of wonderful and remarkable curative remedies among medicines, and the almost absolute certainty with which he perfectly and completely cures the large majority of cases who apply to him for treatment, have made his name known and his skill understood not only all over the United States, but his reputation has brought many sufferers from foreign ...... tries to be healed by his really marvellous

treatment. Another thing of great importance to most sufferers from disease is the fact that Dr. Greene can be consulted free of charge. He never under any circumstances makes any charge for advice and consultation, either when the patient calls personally or writes for

such advice. The Doctor believes that patients should not be burdened with the payment of fees, that it is for treatment only which the sick should have to pay-that is, for the medicines necessary to effect the cure. For this reason his consultations are entirely and absolutely free to all, and as he manufactures at his great medical laboratory all the marvellous remedies and preparations which are so wondrously effective in restoring the sick and diseased to health, he furnishes them to those who apply for his a lvice and treatment at a price

easily within the reach of all. If you are suffering from any form of chronic or nervous disease, and have failed to receive help from your family physician, be sure and consult this most successful specialist, Dr. ireene, at his office, 35 West 14th st., New York, either personally or by letter. We are positive that you will never regret the day you placed yourself and your disease in his skilful

IMPORTANT TO KNOW. This is a Most Valuable Piece of Informa-

There is a large class of sufferers from nervous, lingering, or long standing diseases. both among men and women, who live so far away that they cannot well call at Dr. Greene's office. For such Dr. Greene has perfected a mode of treatment through letter correspondence.

If you write him a full description of your case, its symptoms, &c., the Dector can get a perfect understanding of your disease and

condition, and be thereby enabled to prescribe

with great accuracy and precision the exact We have preftive knowledge of such a vast number of sufferers from disease thus cured by Dr. Greene through letter correspondence. and have seen such remarkably successful results follow the practical operation of this sys-tem of letter consultation and treatment, that we earnestly advise all who are troubled by nervous or chronic diseases, and who cannot call personally at the office, to at once write to

Dr. Greene, 35 West 11th st., New York, in regard to their cases.

The Doctor gives each case who thus writes careful attention and examination, and returns an answer giving your exact condition. tells you plainly whether your case is curable or not, and furnishes advice in regard to treat-

ment.

For all this there is no charge whatever, you having the privilege of consultation, both personally or by letter, free. He will state exactly the cost of the medicine necessary to cure your case, and you can adopt the treatment or not, as you please.

HIS WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Something Witch Many People Need, Especially at This Season.

We do not feel that our duty to the public would be complete unless we speak of that greatest of Dr. Greene's medical discoveries in teed, the greatest medical discovery of this century - Dr. Greene's Nervura. It is the greatest cure for disease ever discovered, and restores to health thousands upon thousands of sufferers.

We have for years advertised this remarkable remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, in our columns, and our readers can readily turn to such advertisement in nimost any issue of our paper. We know of a

of the Stewart building was the complainant. He alieges that or Aug. I floats told bin he bind a note offered for discount at the Laugh Legisle National Pauk, and wanted \$500 to deposit in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank so as to herease his agreat many cures effected by this deservedly complained in the lank we publish testimental end of wondering the cure of the lank so as to herease his agreat and extending the complaints of the same and and the cure of the same and the lank so as to herease his at the lank so as to herease his effected by this deservedly complaints in the lank we publish testimental in the lank so as to herease his he lank we publish testimental end of wondering consults and complaints in the lank so as most of an extending the cure of the same and calculated by the cure of the same and calculated by the complaints and the lank states and the same and the lank states and the same and the lank states and here are and same and the same and the lank states and here are all remodes. It is parely veges table, too and perfect harmless. All druggists keep it at \$1 per lank.